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SOURCE Vojvodjanski Poljoprivrednik.FARM MACHINE EXHIBIT IN YUGOSLAVIA

Svetislav Simin

The recently opened Exhibition of Electrification and Mechanization of Agriculture /place not indicated/ shows the progress of this work from the liberation until today. Most of the machines on display were constructed by Yugoslav manufacturers.

Three new tractors, built in new Yugoslav factories, are on display. These are products of the Motor Industry factory located in Rakovica, and are the first to be built in the country. All three tractors are 50 horsepower, but are constructed for different purposes. The Zadrugar tractor is especially suited for work on Yugoslav soil, and is built to operate successfully on salt marshes as well as on good soil. These three machines are not inferior to tractors formerly bought abroad.

A man can cultivate about 400 square meters of soil daily; one horse-drawn cultivator can turn over 3,000 square meters, while a tractor-driven cultivator can turn over 25,000 square meters a day. Fields yield 500 more kilograms of grain per acre when they are cultivated by an average tractor than by a horse-drawn cultivator.

Various machines such as binders, tractor plows, and cultivators now are being manufactured in Yugoslavia for the first time. Five times as many sowing machines for wheat, corn, and sugar beets are manufactured today as in 1939, and 14 times as many horse-drawn plows. In addition, threshing machines, tractor sowers, various reapers, and other machines have been put into intensive production. Threshing machines, first produced in 1947, are being manufactured in lesser numbers this year, since the country's current needs have been filled. The production of tractor sowers, manufactured for the first time last year, has increased six times. Tractor cultivators turned over 182 hectares of ground in 1947, 211 in 1948, 242 in 1949, and will go into intensive production this year.

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A large number of agricultural machines of the Pobeda Combine in Novi Sad are also on exhibition, such as various kinds of plows, mowing machines, and others. All machines displayed are the products of Yugoslavia's largest factories: "Olt" in Osijek, "Iskra" in Kranj; "Tam" in Maribor, and others.

Machines for digging irrigation ditches in the rice fields, mechanical sprayers, aircraft for dusting large areas smitten with herbal blight, trucks, and motion-picture equipment are also displayed. This year, 4,000 hectares in Novi Knezevac Srez were dusted. The aircraft exhibited will dust the vineyards in Vrsac Srez.

The trucks and motion-picture equipment displayed are evidence of the agricultural workers' higher standard of living. Transportation has been much improved since the liberation, and most of the cultural centers have their own motion-picture equipment.

Electrification is a vital factor in agricultural progress. A small hydroelectric plant, an example of those which furnish current for several or single households, is on exhibit. A stream of water turns the turbine; the dynamo creates a 400-volt current, which becomes 10,000 volts when it goes through the transformer and then is capable of turning over electric motors and operating threshing and other machines.

Milking machines, electric motors, transformers, and other products of Yugoslav factories are also on exhibit.

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